

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Wednesday, January 15, 1746.

Since our last arrived 2 Holland Mails.

From the London Gazette, Extraordinary, Jan. 9.
Petersburg, Dec. 14.

M AJOR General Bredlach arrived here from Vienna on Wednesday last in the Night, and made his first Visit to the Chancellor Yesterday.

Florence, Dec. 21. N. S. The Letters received this Morning from Rome bring an Account, that the Difficulties which the Pope had made about acknowledging the Emperor being removed, the Pope had publicly acknowledged the Emperor on the 15th instant, to the Satisfaction of the greatest part of the City of Rome. In the Consistory which the Pope held upon this Occasion, he pronounced a Latin Discourse in Praise of the Emperor, and the House of Lorraine; after which Te Deum was sung in his Chappel. Great Rejoicings and Illuminations were made upon the Occasion at the Quirinal, and by the College of Cardinals.

Florence, Dec. 28. N. S. On the 17th past, Te Deum was sung at the Imperial Church Dell Anima in Rome, for the Election of the Emperor, by Order of Cardinal Albani. Twenty two Cardinals, thirty two Prelates, the Venetian and Bologna Ambassadors, the Prince of Santa Croce, the Portuguese, Saxon, Bavarian and Tuscan Ministers, and many of the chief Nobility, were present at the Ceremony. In the Evening of the 24th, Count Woronzoff, Vice-Chancellor of Russia, with his Lady and Daughter, arrived in this City from Bologna. On the 25th Prince Craon, and the other Members of the Regency, the foreign Ministers and Officers, were to compliment him upon his Arrival. On the 28th he proceeded to Rome in his Way to Naples.

On Thursday Night Capt. Weller, Commander of the Marines on board his Britannick Majesty's Squadron in the Mediterranean, with M. de Borris a Corsican, arrived here with Letters from Capt. Townshend, then in the Harbour of St. Fiorenzo in Corsica, with an Account that the Tower of Mortella had surrendered upon the Approach of some English Men of War; that the Essex and Nonfuch having attacked the Castle of St. Fiorenzo, it had capitulated; and that Ajaccio, a very good Port in Corsica, had also surrendered.

Venice, Dec. 30. N. S. The Citadel of Milan is blockaded, some of the Gates of the City are walled up, and the Infant only waits the Arrival of Cannon, which is coming by Water from Valence and other Places, to begin the Siege.

Bern, Jan. 1. N. S. The Day before Yesterday two Senators and two Members of the Great Council were deputed to acquaint Mr. Burnaby the British Minister

here, that, conformably to his Request, Orders had been issued and sent to their Officers in the French Service in Flanders, strictly forbidding them, on pain of incurring the utmost Displeasure of the Republick, to suffer to much as a single Soldier to be embarked at Dunkirk, or elsewhere, under any Pretence whatsoever.

Vienna, Jan. 1. N. S. The Ratifications of the Treaty with Prussia were sent to Dresden on the 30th past, as were likewise Orders to Marshal Traun to make a considerable Detachment to Italy under the Command of General Brown. This Detachment, with the Regiments to be added out of Prince Charles's Army, will, exclusive of the Recruits, compose a Body of 20000 effective Men at least, and it is proposed they should be in Italy by the Beginning of February.

Dresden, Jan. 2. N. S. Their Polish Majesties returned hither Yesterday in the Evening, attended by Count Bruhl; the three Princes are expected to Night from Nuremberg, as is the rest of this Court from Prague. On the 3d instant her Imperial Majesty's Ratification of the Treaty signed here the 25th past, was exchanged against that of his Prussian Majesty.

Hamburg, Jan. 7. N. S. We hear from Copenhagen, that his Danish Majesty is still confined to his Apartments, and that he did not receive the Compliments of the Nobility as usual upon the new Year.

Hague, Jan. 11. N. S. Upwards of 80 British Transports have been arrived on this Side these ten Days.

Hague, Jan. 14. N. S. All Inland Navigation is become impracticable on account of the great Frost. The Fleet of Transports has been obliged to run out of Willemstadt Road to shelter themselves against the Ice where they can, and most of them into the Harbour and Dock of Helvoet.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 7. On Friday the 3d of this instant January, Capt. Gregory, in a Deal Cutter, looked into the Road and Harbour of Dunkirk, and saw in the Road four Ships, a Snow, and three Sloops. The next Day he look'd into the Road and Harbour of Ostend, saw no Ship or Vessel in the Road, but in the Harbour six Ships rigged, two of which were larger than our 20 Gun Ships, the others much less, four or five Doggers and Galliot Hoys, but saw no Lug Sail Boat, or any kind of Fishing Vessels, from Dunkirk to Blanckenbourg.

Capt. Craven, of the Weazle Sloop, looked into Boulogne on the 4th instant, and saw in the Harbour or Pier of that Place about 30 Sail of Doggers and Sprit-sail Blanders, three of which had Pendants, and at the upper End lay about five Ships or Snows, with only their standing Masts in.

The Master of a Cutter, who looked into Boulogne the same Day, and went very close in, it being at the same



Time very clear Weather, brings the same Account, excepting the Number of the Doggers, &c. which he increases to about 40.

From Wye's Letter, London, Jan. 9.

We hear that 16,000 Hannoverians, 10,000 Austrians and 6000 Hessians will be taken into the Pay of Great Britain.

We hear that Orders are sent over to Holland to stop the Embarkation of the Hessian Horse, the Foot only being to embark for Scotland.

We hear that there is a Treaty going forward by the Maritim Powers and their Allies, to bring into the Field in the Spring, 120,000 effective Men, who are chiefly to be employed in Flanders, whilst another very considerable Army is to penetrate into Alsace.

Our East India Company have sixteen Ships ready to sail for India.—The John and Mary, Thompson, from Newfoundland is lost near Leghorn, the Captain and Crew saved.

The French India Company have, as appears from a State of their Accompts, lost above 100 Millions of Livres within this 17 Months past, which has brought their Actions down to 980 Livres.

Among the many Alterations which are talked of at Court, we hear the following will take Place, viz.

The Right Hon. William Marquis of Harrington, Son of the Duke of Devonshire, and Member of Parliament for the County of Derby: And the Right Hon. Edward Lord Lovell, Son of the Earl of Leicester, and Member of Parliament for the County of Norfolk, will be appointed Lords of the Treasury.

The Right Hon. Sir William Yonge, Bart. Member of Parliament for Honiton, in the County of Devon, will be appointed Cofferer to his Majesty, in the room of Edmund Waller, Esq; Member of Parliament for Chipping-Wicomb, in the County of Bucks. And

That Henry Fox, Esq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of New-Windsor, will be appointed Secretary at War, in the room of Sir William Yonge, Bart.

From the London Prints, Jan. 9.

Madrid, Dec. 9. O. S. The King will not send any Troops to Scotland, but will content himself with furnishing considerable Sums of Money and Stores to Pr. Edward Stuart; and 8 Men of War will be sent to the Western Coast of Scotland, to protect the Districts where the Inhabitants have declared in Favour of that Prince.

It is given out here, that the Ferrol Squadron is put to Sea, having been joined by 4 French Men of War from Cadiz. It is gone towards the Coasts of France, and it is not doubted but it will be employed in the intended Expedition against England, in Conjunction with the Brest Squadron.

Milan, Dec. 15. O. S. A few Days ago a Grand Council of War was held in the Presence of the Infant Don Philip, in which it was resolved to continue the Operations as far as the Season will permit; and in order to be able to finish the proposed Conquests in Lombardy next Spring, it has been resolved to augment the Army of the three Crowns to 120,000 Men. The Republic of Genoa having sent Advice to the Infant Don Philip of

the taking of Bastia by the English, his Royal Highness answered, 'That the Republic might be very easy under this, and any other Damage which it might sustain in Corsica, and might be assured that it should be amply indemnified for all its Losses during the present War at the Expence of the Enemies of the three Crowns.'

Turin, Dec. 19. O. S. The King has lately received from several Places Overtures for an Accommodation with the Courts of France and Spain. To which his Majesty answered, 'That he was inclinable to make Peace as soon as his Allies should be in the same Disposition: That he was very far from forming any Pretensions contrary to Equity, only demanding as the Basis of this Peace, the Restitution of his Territories; and in regard to the other Conditions, he only wished that the Support of the Balance of Power in Italy should be consulted preferably to any other Object.' As to the Territories which were granted him by the Treaty of Worms, seeing they are actually in the Hands of the Spaniards, his Majesty consents to take in lieu thereof a reasonable Exchange of Dominions in Lombardy, or the Milanese, but will conclude upon nothing herein without the Consent of his Allies.

Paris, Dec. 23. O. S. His Majesty has given Orders to prepare his and the Dauphin's Field-Equipages against the Beginning of April. Marshal Belleisle has returned hither from his Government of Metz. Tho' the Court does not shew any extraordinary Surprize at the Peace between the Courts of Prussia and those of Vienna and Dresden, yet this unforeseen Event will, it is believed, greatly influence its Conduct. It is even already whispered, that the great Embarkation at Dunkirk, which was to have been made on the 15th inst. is postponed, and that the Court will revoke the Arret which it is said was issued for a general Embargo. Pursuant to the Orders of the Court, Troops begin to defile towards Luxembourg, the Siege whereof it is said is resolved upon, and that Marshal Belleisle is to have the Conduct of it. They write from Italy, that a Body of French, Spanish, and Genoese Troops are going to be sent into Corsica, in order to reduce the Rebels there; and that Don Philip has resolved to make a Detachment of Troops from his Army, in order to replace the Duke of Modena in Possession of his Dominions. It is again reported, that the King of Sardinia has made Peace with France and Spain. It is assured, that M. Van Hoey has declared to M. de Argenfon, that the Republic had resolved to recall its auxiliary Troops from England. That News has caused great Joy here, seeing a Continuation of a good Understanding with the Dutch is generally desired. It is conjectured, that it is to facilitate the Means of determining the Difference arisen about the three India Ships taken by the English, and sold to the Governor of Batavia, that the Court has proposed, that in Case of a Restitution of the said Ships the Dutch East India Company shall not only be reimbursed the 72,000 l. Sterling that was paid to the English, but that it shall also be paid Freight to Europe, and the Charge of the Voyage; so that there is Likelihood of a good and speedy End to this embarrassing Affair. Ten thousand Recruits are ordered to be sent into Italy.

It is said, the King's Household has received Orders to

be ready to march next Month into Germany, and that his Majesty will command the Army there. Count Saxe and Count Lowendahl will accompany the King, and the Prince of Conti will command in Flanders.

Paris, Dec. 27. The King has receiv'd a Letter from Prince Edward, by Way of Dunkirk whereby he informs his Majesty, that he had thought proper to return back towards the North, in order to facilitate the Junction of a Reinforcement of 7 or 8000 Men, which he expected from Scotland, and to whom he had sent Orders to join his Army upon the Frontiers. We have at the same Time learn'd from the Office of the Marine, that all the Troops which were assembled at Dunkirk, Calais and Eoulogn, were actually embarked, and only waited for a fair Wind, in order to put to Sea. The Duke de Richlieu is perfectly well at Dunkirk.

Paris, Jan. 3. The Number of Vessels assembled at Boulogne and the neighbouring Ports amounts to near 450. It is reported that the Troops, actually embarking, are not all destin'd against England, but that Part of them will be sent away to America, in order to endeavour to recover Cape Breton.

Paris, Jan. 7. The Report that the Duke de Richlieu had put to Sea with Part of the Transports, is not confirm'd: All that we know, is, that all the Troops destined for the intended Expedition are actually on board, waiting for a fair Wind.

According to Letters from Brest of the 27th of last Month, there were eight Men of War in the Road of that Harbour ready to put to Sea; it is said they are to be reinforced by some others that are coming from Rochfort and elsewhere; and that the Spanish Squadron from Ferrol was expected every Day at Brest.

Extract of the King's Edict.

The King in Council having caused to be laid before him the Treaty of Peace and Friendship concluded on the 11th of April 1713, at Utrecht, between the late King and the States General of the united Netherlands; as also the Treaty of Commerce concluded at Versailles, Dec. 21. 1739. And his Majesty having more particularly taken Notice of the first and fourth Articles of the said Treaty of Utrecht, and of the eleventh and forty-first of the said Treaty of 1739, relating to the reciprocal Treatment of Ships by the contracting Parties in those Treaties, in case of their entering the Ports in either Country; and being inform'd that the States General have, in Contravention of the said Treaties, oblig'd several French Privateers to abandon, in the Ports of the said States General, the Prizes which they had carried thither, and forcing others to go out, without receiving the Succours of which they had Need; and that they had permitted the English to carry three Ships, which they had taken from the French East India Company, into a Port of the said States General, where they were sold, and afterwards sent into Holland under the Dutch Flag, in order to prevent their being retaken; and his Majesty taking Notice likewise of the Infraction of the Capitulations of Tournay and Dendermonde, hath thereupon in his Council order'd, and doth thereby order, that for the future, and from the Day of the Publication of these Presents, the Subjects of the States General of the united Provinces shall cease to enjoy in the Ports and Cities of his King-

dom, all the Privileges granted them by the said Treaties, &c.

Given in the Council of State held in his Majesty's Presence at Versailles, Dec. 31. 1745.

sign'd PHYLYPEAUX.

The Orders for the Execution of this Arret have been already expedited in all the Ports in the Kingdom; and even on the 21st of last Month an Embargo was laid at Rouen on 10 Dutch Ships, 5 of which were ready to have sailed the next Day; 4 other Vessels of the same Nation were seized six Months ago at Quilleboeuf, which M. Van Hoey has reclaim'd under the 12th Article of the Treaty of Commerce, concluded Dec. 21, 1739, but hitherto to no purpose.

Hague, Jan. 2. O.S. Letters from Flushing of the 29th ult. advise, that two Ships were arriv'd there that Day, the Masters whereof report, that as they pass'd off Dunkirk they saw a great Number of Ships sailing towards the East, and with them two Frigates of 20 Guns.

Dublin, Dec. 31. Last Week 21 Recruits lying on board the Jenny Frigate of London, William Swaine Commander, now lying at Waterford, bound for Gibraltar, forceably entred the Cabin of the said Ship, and took each Man a Musket and Cutlase, Cartouch-Box, and twelve Rounds of Powder and Ball, and went off towards Dungarvin Mountains.

L O N D O N, Jan. 9.

There will be no Secretary appointed for Scotland in the room of the Marquis of Tweeddale, but the Business will be all done by the two Principal Secretaries of State.

Yesterday came Advice, that some British Men of War, belonging to the Fleet in the Mediterranean, had fell in with several Neapolitan Vessels, said to be bound for Genoa, and taken three of them, with Arms, Ammunition, &c. for the Spaniards Use.

The Elector Palatine has declared, that he will readily accede to the Treaty late concluded at Dresden, provided the Imperial Troops now quartered in his Dominions, be immediately withdrawn, and competent Satisfaction given for the Outrages they have committed.

There is an Account that Admiral Rowley, in his Majesty's Ship the Marlborough, was sailed from Port-Mahon, with the Trade under Convoy, for England.

The John and Mary, Thompson, from Newfoundland, is lost near Loughorn.

The Mercury, Wilkinson, from Carolina, the Merline, the Rosendale, the Line, all three laden with Tobacco, the Ruffel, with Coals, and two Ships with Oil from New-England, are all taken and carried into St. Malo's.

The Antigua Packet, Lesley, from Antigua for London, and a Ship from Maryland for Biddeford, are taken and carried into Brest.

Six Ships, the Names unknown, are taken and carried into Bayonne; and six others into St. Sebastian's.

It is said there are near 400 Dutch Ships now detained in the several French Ports.

The Charming Sally, Capt. Jones, for London from Carmarthen, is lost in her Passage.

Extract of a Letter from Dover, dated Jan. 3.

This Morning arrived from Flushing the Hanover

Packet, Kent, by whom we learn that 20 Sail of Ships are coming from Ferrol, 8 of which are supposed to be Men of War.

Three Days ago the Commanders of the Eagle and Carlisle Privateers came from Boulogne, where they counted above 150 Transports, most of them on Shore; but it was supposed they would float about the 10th of this Month: They are of Opinion that it would be a very easy Matter to destroy them all, by the Help of some Bombs and Fire-Ships.

Bristol, Jan. 4. The Caesar, Townsend, from hence to Jamaica, is taken and carried into the Havannah.

Extract of a Letter from Lancaster, Jan. 1.

Before the Surrender of Carlisle the French attempted to make Terms for themselves, desiring to have the Honours of War, and be conducted, at his Majesty's Expense, to the French Troops in Scotland; but the Message served only to make Diversion, and they were forced to submit as the Rebels did. About 9 or 10 Field-Pieces were found in the Town, with some cover'd Carts, also Carts of Baggage, none of which the Soldiers were permitted to meddle with on pain of Death.

Extract of a Letter from Dover, dated Jan. 6.

A Captain of one of our Cutters was Yesterday off Boulogne several Hours, and so near that he had an Opportunity of being very exact in his Account, which is this, That all the small Vessels which had had Water to float them, as he supposes, have stopt away; for that there were not then above 40 or 50 Vessels there, and those of the larger Sort.

Extract of a Letter from Manchester, Jan. 8.

Upon receiving the News that Carlisle was taken by the Duke, we have had the greatest Rejoicings here; as ringing of Bells, Bonfires and Illuminations; the Pretender was burnt in Effigy, with a Sword and Target, and Joy appeared in every Countenance; nothing was more wish'd for than the Duke's making this Town in his Way to London, that we might have had an Opportunity of shewing our Zeal, Respect and Loyalty. Whatever you may have heard, be assured there was not above twenty nine took on in the Pretender's Service in this Town, and those People of loose Principles and desperate Fortunes.

They write from Carlisle, That most of the Officers and Soldiers, notwithstanding their hard Duty and hard Fare, were never in better Health, though both themselves and Horses are not quite so fat as they were ten Weeks ago, in which Time some Regiments of Horse have marched near 800 Miles, and are better able now to go through the Difficulties of a Winter Campaign, than they were at first. As to being without, or in Want of Provisions for a Day, any Gentleman in the North especially, would be laugh'd at if he could not continue a Fox-chace nine or ten Hours, and then regale at the next Cottage on the coarsest Food: All therefore that our armed Hunters must regret, as well as every Well-Wisher to his Country is, that instead of the Fox, they could only get Part of his Tail.

Letters from Carlisle advise, that General Oglethorpe was at Hexham, in his Way to Newcastle; but make no mention of old Gordon of Glenbucklet, so that it is supposed the Report of his Death is without Foundation.

Bank Stock 126 1 4th. India Stock 163. South-Sea Stock 93 3 4ths.

EDINBURGH, January. 15.

Monday Afternoon a fine Train of Artillery was carried from the Castle to the Abbey, in order to be reviewed by his Excellency General Hawley.

Yesterday another Brigade of the Troops marched from this City to the West, to join the Brigades that marched formerly, who, we hear, came within Sight of a part of the Rebels near Linlithgow; but the Rebels, upon approach of the Troops, thought proper to retire towards their main Body, carrying with them what Provisions they could pick up. And

This Day three Regiments more marched out of this City, which when joined with the Regiments of Scots Fusileers and Semple, which are expected here this Night, will then consist of three Regiments of Dragoons and 14 Battalions, besides the Country Militia; and we hear the Train of Artillery is to follow.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To morrow will be published,

A SERMON on Romans IX. 3.

At the Request of the Musselburgh Volunteers,

By W. Halyburton Preacher of the Gospel, one of their Number.

To be sold by Lauchlan Hunter Bookseller in Edinburgh, Mark Spence Merchant in Musselburgh, and David Randy Bookseller in Haddington.

Lately imported and to be sold at William Bell's Wine-cooper in Leith, in Wholesale or Retail,

Fine WEST-INDIA RUM.

As this Parcel has been imported from the Plantations, it is genuine and without Mixture, being Proof.

At the above Place is to be sold a Parcel of well cured ZETLAND LING FISH.

EDINBURGH: Printed for THOMAS RUDDIMAN and COMPANY, and sold at the Printing-house in the Parliament-cloze; where *Advertisements* and *Subscriptions* are taken in.